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14. ABSTRACT The overall goal of this project is to determine if prostate cancer (PCa) bone metastases increase intramedullary pressure (ImP). The central hypothesis to be tested is that tumors promote increased pressure thereby creating a more pro-tumorigenic environment. We have tested this hypothesis <i>in vivo</i> observing that tumors with an osteoblastic component do indeed lead to increased ImP. We have then utilized the pathologic pressures determined <i>in vivo</i> to perform <i>in vitro</i> experiments on PCa and bone cell lines. <i>In vitro</i> experiments have shown that increased pressure leads to altered PCa proliferation. Osteocytes, physiologic monitors of pressure in bone that regulate bone homeostasis, were observed to increase proliferation in the presence of pressure. The role of osteocytes in bone metastases has not yet been explored. Conditioned media isolated from osteocytes promotes an aggressive tumor phenotype by inducing PCa proliferation, migration, and invasion. We have identified increased expression of CCL5/RANTES and MMPs in OCy due to application of hydrostatic pressure. Inhibition of CCL5 and MMPs mitigates the pro-tumorigenic effects of OCy on PCa. These results provide evidence that tumor induced pressure leads to a pro-tumorigenic environment and is the center of ongoing studies.					
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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1
Body.....	1
Key Training Accomplishments.....	5
Key Research Accomplishments.....	5
Conclusion.....	5
Publications, Abstracts, Presentations.....	6
Reportable Outcomes.....	6
Other Achievements.....	6
References.....	6
Appendices.....	7

INTRODUCTION

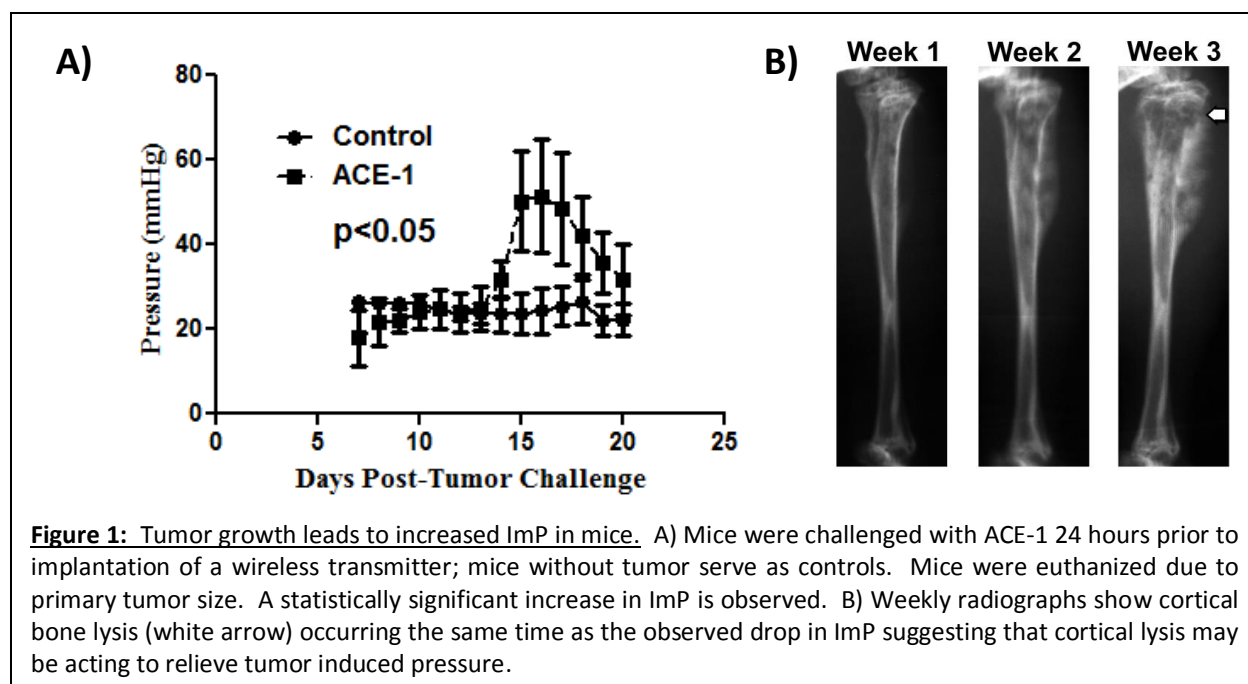
Metastatic progression of prostate cancer (PCa) to bone is a clinically significant event with a high incidence and limited treatment options. Even though a significant amount of resources have been utilized to investigate the biochemical relationships in bone metastases, little has been done to investigate the physical forces created by tumor cells growing in the relatively constrained and non-elastic environment. The overall goal of this project is to understand the changes in physical forces associated with tumor growth. The primary hypothesis to be tested is that PCa bone metastases promote pressure increases in bone leading to pro-tumorigenic alterations in the microenvironment. Furthermore, exploration of the mechanisms involved in the presence of increased pressure must be described. This research was performed as a postdoctoral fellowship under the mentorship of Dr. Evan Keller at the University of Michigan. We have made substantial progress concerning the measurement of physical forces *in vivo* and have begun to understand the mechanisms by which physical forces create a pro-tumorigenic environment. We have also identified osteocytes as a novel mediator of the pressure phenotype, and have characterized their role in promoting PCa growth and invasiveness.

BODY

Throughout the course of study and investigation, I, Joseph L. Sottnik, was involved in a well-rounded training program at the University of Michigan. This training program included participation in various seminars, and development of numerous collaborations within and outside the University of Michigan. I was able to take classes in grant writing and participate in a variety of cancer related seminars. There was significant basic, clinical, and translational exposure throughout the course of the program. I had the privilege to attend national scientific meetings such as the American Association of Cancer Researchers (AACR) Focus meeting on the tumor microenvironment (TME) and the American society of bone and mineral research (ASBMR) annual meeting. I also attended local meetings present at the University of Michigan. Throughout the training program I have been able to show that PCa tumors grown in the bones of mice lead to an increase in intramedullary pressure. Furthermore, we have described that osteocytes (OCy) are a novel cell type that help promote PCa growth and invasiveness. OCy are terminally differentiated cells of the osteoblast pathway and are embedded in mineralized extracellular matrix. OCy are responsible for maintaining bone homeostasis by coordinating osteoblastic and osteolytic processes in response to physical forces. The role of OCy in tumor biology has yet to be described.

Task 1.1 – Identification of pressure changes due to tumor growth

We have previously shown that we were able to cannulate mice post-tumor implantation and monitor changes in intramedullary pressure (ImP) in real time. We determined that challenge with DU145 or ACE-1 led to a significant increase in ImP. An average peak pressure of 38.51 ± 8.63 mmHg was observed across all mice and all experiments compared to a physiologic pressure of 19.12 ± 8.18 mmHg. A representative example using ACE-1 is shown (**Figure 1**). After peak pressure was achieved, a substantial and reproducible drop in ImP was observed. This drop was associated with radiographic evidence of cortical bone lysis (**Figure 1**). We hypothesize that cortical bone lysis acted as a pressure release valve for the bone. Interestingly, challenge with the highly osteolytic PC3 cell line did not lead to a change in ImP. It is plausible that the lytic nature of PC3 allowed for the dissipation of pressure similar to cortical breach by DU145 and ACE-1.



Task 1.2 – Defining the impact of intramedullary pressure on tumor growth

Due to delays in determining the ability of tumors to increase ImP, and technical issues concerning the alterations of ImP, we were unable to complete this aim of the project. For example, we determined that extraction of fluid was not suitable for decreasing ImP. Due to promising results concerning the identification of OCy as potential mediators of the pressure effect, extra effort was placed into describing the tumor promoting phenomena described below. Therefore, we are investigating other methods such as hind-limb suspension and utilizing Botox injections to inhibit ImP [1, 2].

Task 2.1 – Characterization of cellular viability and proliferation in response to hydrostatic pressure

Initial experiments utilizing the *in vivo* models in task 1 identified 10 and 30 mmHg as reasonable control and peak pressures due to tumor induced increases in ImP. These pressures were used for a number of the early experiments. However, after completion of the studies in Task 1.1, it was determined that across all tumor models, the average basal ImP was 19.12 mmHg and the peak ImP induced by tumor was 38.51 mmHg. Therefore, later experiments have employed 0 (unpressurized/atmospheric pressure control), 20 (physiologic baseline), and 40 (peak ImP induced by tumor) mmHg for experimental conditions in the modified optocell system previously proposed [3, 4].

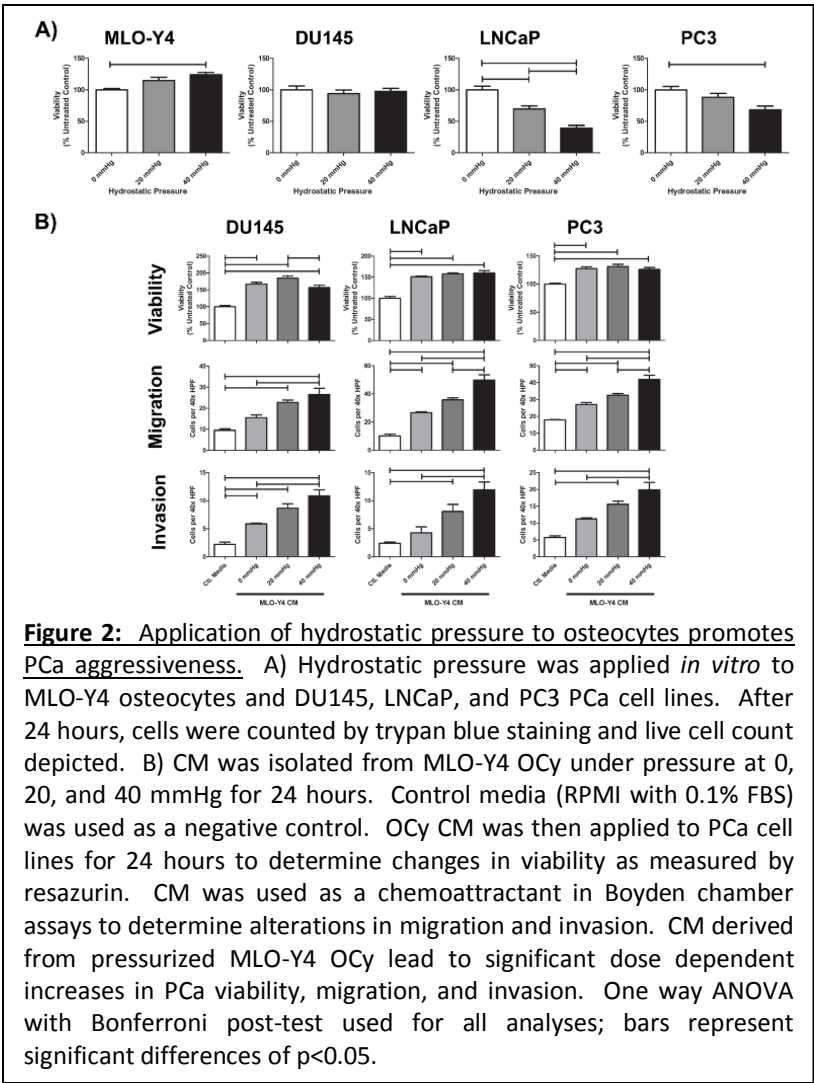
Proliferation as assessed by cell counting has been found to be the most reliable method for assessing proliferation. MC3T3 and ST2 (osteoblast cell lines) have decreased cell numbers after pressure application for 24 hours (data not shown). Conversely, MLO-Y4, a murine OCy cell lines, had increased cell numbers after pressure application (**Figure 2**). Apoptosis has been assessed across all cell lines using Annexin V/FITC staining and flow cytometry. No significant change in apoptosis has been observed in any cell line. Therefore we can conclude that changes in cell number are primarily due to altered proliferation.

We next applied hydrostatic pressure to DU145, LNCaP, and PC3 human prostate cancer cell lines and observed a variety of responses (**Figure 2**). Hydrostatic pressure had no significant impact on DU145 viability whereas LNCaP cells were highly inhibited in the presence of pressure. No significant alterations in apoptosis were observed for any of the cell lines suggesting that the changes were due to cellular proliferation.

Due to the role OCy play as physiologic monitors of physical forces in bone, we sought to describe the effects of tumor induced ImP on OCy. MLO-Y4 OCy were treated with 0, 20, and 40 mmHg of hydrostatic pressure for 24 hours and conditioned media (CM) isolated from these cells. We have observed that CM from pressurized OCy leads to increased proliferation, migration, and invasion of PCa cells (**Figure 2**). The role of OCy in tumor biology has not previously been described. The application of pressure to OCy enhanced the observed pro-tumorigenic responses.

Task 2.2 – Identification of novel pathway activation due to hydrostatic pressure

We have focused primarily on the factors induced by pressure on bone components, primarily osteoblasts and osteocytes. Early screening experiments provided mixed results with few viable targets for expanded analysis. Identification of *Frat1* (upregulated) and *Gdf10* (down-regulated) appeared to be suitable targets. However, significant knock-down of these genes in PCa was not found to be plausible. Therefore, we sought to determine the factors secreted from OCy leading to promotion of the invasive phenotype described in the presence of pressure. We utilized a commercially available cytokine array to screen for factors upregulated in the presence of pressure (**Table 1**). The top 5 candidate factors were interleukin 1 receptor alpha (IL-1R α), CCL5



Ctl Media	40 mmHg MLO-Y4 CM	Target
1	32.75	CCL2
1	34.78	CCL5
1	21.86	CXCL10
1	11.28	IL1ra
1	19.11	MCSF

Table 1: Pressurized MLO-Y4 secretes numerous cytokines and chemokines. CM was pressurized at 40 mmHg and compared to control media by commercially available cytokine array. Table of relative densitometry values normalized to control media.

(RANTES; regulated on activation, normal T cell expresses and secreted), monocyte chemotactic protein 1 (CCL2/MCP1), interferon gamma induced protein 10 (CXCL10/IP-10), and macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF). Neutralizing antibodies and receptor antagonists were utilized to determine functional inhibition of these chemokines against PCa proliferation, migration, and invasion. Screening identified CCL5 for further investigation.

CCL5/RANTES is an important molecule for the recruitment of inflammatory leukocytes. CCL5 has been shown to promote migration and invasion of a variety of tumor types, including PCa [5, 6]. Pressure significantly induced CCL5 secretion as determined by ELISA. Recombinant CCL5 was used as a chemoattractant for PCa cells and induced migration but not invasion (**Figure 3**). The effects of recombinant CCL5 could be mitigated using neutralizing antibody. Neutralization of CCL5 from pressurized OCy CM was found to inhibit both migration and invasion. However, the inhibition of only migration and not invasion in the presence of recombinant protein suggested that other factors were present in CM that led to OCy invasion.

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are a class of compounds that cleave components of the extracellular matrix. MMPs are known to be secreted from cells during bone remodeling [7]. Furthermore, MMPs are known to be important for the invasive capabilities of tumor cells. Therefore, we used gelatin zymography to show that MLO-Y4 cells secreted significant amounts of MMP-2 and MMP-9. MMP expression from MLO-Y4 was enhanced in the presence of hydrostatic pressure in a dose-dependent manner (**Figure 4**). Batimastat is a broad spectrum MMP inhibitor and

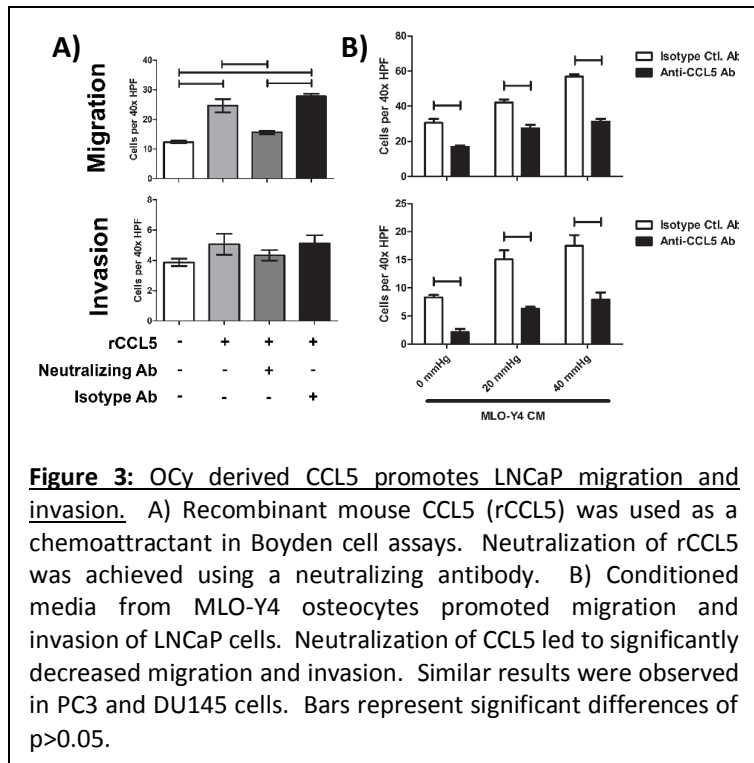


Figure 3: OCy derived CCL5 promotes LNCaP migration and invasion. A) Recombinant mouse CCL5 (rCCL5) was used as a chemoattractant in Boyden cell assays. Neutralization of rCCL5 was achieved using a neutralizing antibody. B) Conditioned media from MLO-Y4 osteocytes promoted migration and invasion of LNCaP cells. Neutralization of CCL5 led to significantly decreased migration and invasion. Similar results were observed in PC3 and DU145 cells. Bars represent significant differences of $p < 0.05$.

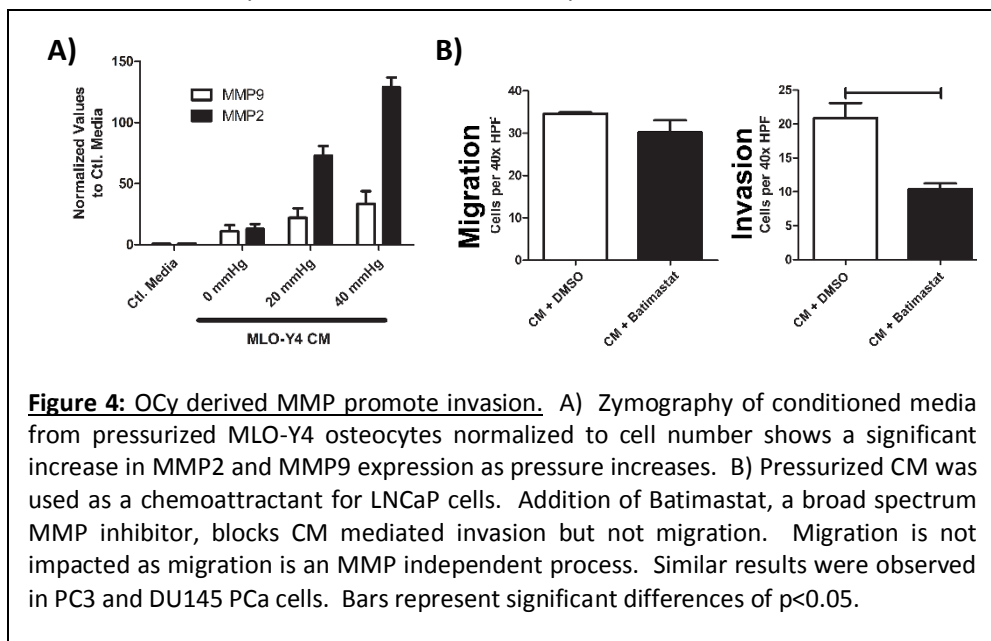


Figure 4: OCy derived MMP promote invasion. A) Zymography of conditioned media from pressurized MLO-Y4 osteocytes normalized to cell number shows a significant increase in MMP2 and MMP9 expression as pressure increases. B) Pressurized CM was used as a chemoattractant for LNCaP cells. Addition of Batimastat, a broad spectrum MMP inhibitor, blocks CM mediated invasion but not migration. Migration is not impacted as migration is an MMP independent process. Similar results were observed in PC3 and DU145 PCa cells. Bars represent significant differences of $p < 0.05$.

was utilized to inhibit OCy derived MMPs. Batimastat was found to significantly inhibit PCa invasion towards CM, but had no effect on migration (**Figure 4**). No effect was observed for invasion as matrigel is not present, and no ECM must be degraded prior to chemotaxis. These data provide evidence that OCy promote PCa invasiveness through secretion of MMP, to degrade ECM, and secretion of CCL5, which acts as a chemoattract for PCa.

Task 2.3 – Validation of candidate genes in tumor bearing mice

Due to the difficulty in determining novel pathways and identifying reliable candidate genes of interest we were not able to probe tumor samples for alterations in any genes. However, work is ongoing to better understand the pathways and mediators identified through this course of work. Specifically, mechanistic studies are to be performed to determine how application of pressure regulates increased CCL5 and MMP expression.

KEY TRAINING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Weekly meetings with Evan Keller, mentor, for experimental design and data analysis. Discussion and preparation of manuscripts pertaining to projects discussed.
- Involvement with Keller lab weekly lab meeting and journal clubs
- Involvement in the University of Michigan P01, program project in prostate cancer bone metastasis
- Presentation at national conferences in bone biology and cancer biology. Award recipient for President's poster competition at the American Society of Bone and Mineral Research (ASBMR) annual meeting.

KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Determined that tumor growth increases ImP in mice
- Identified that cell viability is cell type dependent and primarily due to alterations in proliferation and not apoptosis
- Pressurization of osteocytes leads promotes an aggressive tumor phenotype
- Identified candidate genes responsible for a pressure phenotype
- Inhibition of identified mediators inhibits the pro-metastatic phenotype associated with osteocytes *in vitro*

CONCLUSION

We have observed that tumor bone metastases increase ImP. Pressures observed from *in vivo* experiments provided a rationale for ongoing *in vitro* experiments utilizing bone and tumor cell lines. We have observed that increased pressure leads to decreased proliferation of tumor cell lines. We have determined that pressurized osteocytes promote proliferation, migration, and invasion; a novel phenotype. We have identified candidate genes that may play a role in promoting tumor growth in the presence of increased pressure. Even though some of our *in vitro* experiments have been delayed due to difficulties in screening, we are progressing on functional studies to assess the importance of these candidates. Identification of novel mediators of bone tumor metastasis may be important in targeting new pathways. The experiments provide the foundation for future experiments describing the osteocyte as a novel mediator of the bone microenvironment of PCa metastases.

PUBLICATIONS, ABSTRACTS, PRESENTATIONS

Manuscripts

JL Sottnik, H Zhang, B Campbell, ET Keller. Tumor-induced pressure on the bone microenvironment induces osteocytes to promote prostate cancer growth in bone. Manuscript submitted to *Cancer Research*.

JL Sottnik, B Campbell, R Mehra, O Behbahani-Nejad, CL Hall, ET Keller. Osteocytes serve as a progenitor cell of osteosarcoma. *Journal of Cellular Biochemistry*. 2014 Aug; 115(8); 1420-1429.

Meeting Abstracts

JL Sottnik, ET Keller, CL Hall. Prostate Cancer Skeletal Metastasis is Promoted by $\alpha_2\beta_1$ Integrin. **Tumor Invasion and Metastasis-AACR Special Conference**. San Diego, CA. Jan 20-23, 2013.

JL Sottnik, H Zhang, ET Keller. Osteocytes promote prostate cancer bone growth. **2013 American Society for Bone and Mineral Research Annual Meeting**. Baltimore, MD. Oct 4-7, 2013.

Y Jiang, J Dai, H Zhang, **JL Sottnik**, J Keller, K Escott, H Sanganee, Z Yao, L McCauley, E Keller. Activation of the WNT pathway through use of AR79, a glycogen synthase kinase 3 β inhibitor, promotes prostate cancer growth in soft tissue and bone. **13th International Conference on Cancer-Induced Bone Disease**. Miami, FL. Nov 6-9, 2013.

JL Sottnik, B Campbell, O Behbahani-Nejad, CL Hall, R Mehra, and ET Keller. Osteocytes as a cell of origin for osteoblastic osteosarcoma. **13th International Conference on Cancer-Induced Bone Disease**. Miami, FL. Nov 6-9, 2013.

JL Sottnik, H Zhang, and ET Keller. Osteocytes promote prostate cancer bone growth. Seventh annual prostate cancer program (SPOR) retreat. Fort Lauderdale, FL. Mar 16-18, 2014.

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES

None

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

Post-doctoral fellowship in Dr. Dan Theodorescu's laboratory at the University of Colorado-Denver Anschutz Medical Campus. Dr. Theodorescu is a leader in urologic cancer's and I began a fellowship in his laboratory in September 2014.

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APPENDICES

Published manuscript: JL Sottnik, B Campbell, R Mehra, O Behbahani-Nejad, CL Hall, ET Keller. Osteocytes serve as a progenitor cell of osteosarcoma. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry. 2014 Aug; 115(8); 1420-1429.

Osteocytes Serve as a Progenitor Cell of Osteosarcoma

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ABSTRACT

Osteosarcoma (OSA) is the most common primary bone tumor in humans. However, the cell of origin of OSA is not clearly defined although there is evidence that osteoblasts may serve as OSA progenitors. The role of osteocytes, terminally differentiated osteoblasts, as OSA progenitors has yet to be described. Analysis of patient cDNA from publicly available microarray data revealed that patients with OSA have increased expression of dentin matrix phosphoprotein 1 (DMP1), a marker of osteocytes. Analysis of multiple murine, human, and canine OSA cell lines revealed DMP1 expression. To test the tumorigenic potential of osteocytes, MLO-Y4, a SV-40 immortalized murine osteocyte cell line, was injected into subcutaneous and orthotopic (intratibial) sites of mice. Tumor growth occurred in both locations. Orthotopic MLO-Y4 tumors produced mixed osteoblastic/osteolytic radiographic lesions; a hallmark of OSA. Together, these data demonstrate for the first time that osteocytes can serve as OSA progenitors. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 115: 1420–1429, 2014. © 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

KEY WORDS: DMP1; CANCER; BONE; OSTEOCYTE; OSTEOSARCOMA

Osteosarcoma (OSA), which mainly impacts adolescents, is the most common primary bone tumor of humans [Bielack et al., 2008]. OSA only has a 60% 5-year survival rate due to a high incidence of lung metastasis at the time of diagnosis [Bielack et al., 2008]. Despite numerous studies, there have been minimal therapeutic gains in patients presenting with metastatic disease [Zhu et al., 2013]. Even though chemotherapy is an important component of therapy, few changes to standardized care have been implemented over recent decades. The deficit in therapeutic gains for OSA is due, in part, to the fact that little is known concerning the

tumorigenic process and cell of origin for OSA. Defining the cells that contribute to the development of OSA will enhance the ability to identify therapeutic targets.

Bone is a complex tissue composed of numerous cell types. The mineralized portion of bone is primarily composed of osteoblasts, which promote new bone growth, osteoclasts, which resorb old and damaged bone, and osteocytes, which orchestrate the activities of osteoblasts and osteoclasts. Osteocytes (OCy) are terminally differentiated osteoblasts that become sequestered in mineralized bone [Bonewald, 2011]. OCy are also the most abundant cell type in

Abbreviations: ALPL, Alkaline phosphatase; DMP1, Dentin matrix phosphoprotein 1; GAPDH, Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; HSP90, Heat shock protein 90; IBSP, Integrin binding sialoprotein; bone sialoprotein; IT, Intratibial; MEPE, Matrix extracellular phosphoglycoprotein; OC, Osteocalcin; Bglap (bone gamma-carboxyglutamic acid-containing protein); OCy, Osteocyte; OP, Osteopontin; OPG, Osteoprotegerin; OSA, Osteosarcoma; PDPN, Podoplanin; e11/gp38; PHEX, Phosphate-regulating neutral endopeptidase homolog x-linked; RANKL, Receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand; SCID, Severe combined immunodeficiency disorder; SIBLING, Small integrin-binding ligand N-linked glycoproteins; SOST, Sclerostin; SQ, Subcutaneous.

Author's contribution: JS, RM, and EK were involved in study design. All authors were involved in data analysis and/or data interpretation. All authors participated in writing the manuscript and had final approval of the submitted version.

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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mineralized bone, comprising over 90% of cells [Bonewald, 2011]. OCy are responsible for maintaining bone homeostasis through mechanosensation, the sensation of physical forces in the bone environment, and mechanotransduction, the translation of physical forces into biochemical signals that can be communicated to surrounding cells. These processes are necessary to measure physical forces and relate them to osteoblasts and osteoclasts, the effector cells. OCy are long lived cells, in that a single OCy may have a lifespan that measure decades [Franz-Odenaal et al., 2006]. The ability of OCy to coordinate bone formation and lysis in the presence or absence of mechanical stimuli makes them a unique cellular component of bone.

OSA is typically described as producing mixed osteoblastic/osteolytic regions within the tumor. This is unique as many cancers, such as breast and prostatic carcinoma, metastasize to bone and produce predominantly osteolytic or osteoblastic lesions, respectively. Osteoblasts have been implicated as OSA progenitors [Cao et al., 2005; Patane et al., 2006]. Due to the potential for OSA to be derived from osteoblasts, OSA cell lines, such as Saos2, are frequently utilized in many bone biology laboratories for exploring osteoblast biology [Fogh et al., 1977; Rodan et al., 1987; Czekanska et al., 2012]. However, due to their presence in the bone and bone-remodeling ability, it is plausible that OCy may also contribute to the development of OSA. Accordingly, the goal of this study was to determine if OCy could serve as an OSA precursor cell.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

CELL LINES

The MLO-Y4 murine osteocyte cell line was maintained as previously described on collagen coated plates [Kato et al., 1997]. Plates were collagen coated by incubating 0.02 M acetic acid (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and 0.15 mg/ml rat tail type I collagen (BD Biosciences, Bedford, MA) in PBS for 1 h at room temperature before being washed with PBS. MLO-Y4 was maintained in α -MEM (Cellgro, Henderson, VA) supplemented with 2.5% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco, Grand Island, NY), 2.5% heat inactivated fetal calf serum (Hyclone, Logan, UT), and 1 \times penicillin/streptomycin (Gibco). DLM8, K12, K7M2 (murine); Saos2 (human); and Abrams, D17, Gracie, Moresco, OSCA40, Vogel (canine) cell lines were maintained in high-glucose DMEM with 10% FBS and 1 \times penicillin/streptomycin. The HMPOS, HOS, OOS, and POS (canine) cell lines were maintained in RPMI supplemented with 10% FBS and 1 \times penicillin/streptomycin. The MG63 and SJSA1 (human) cell lines were maintained in MEM with 10% FBS and 1 \times penicillin/streptomycin. All cells were serially passaged by trypsinization and maintained at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ in a humidified atmosphere (standard conditions).

ANIMALS

All animal studies were performed in an AALAC-approved facility, with approval of the University Committee on Use and Care of Animals (UCUCA) of the University of Michigan. Male severe combined immunodeficiency disorder (SCID) mice 8–10 weeks of

age were used for all experiments, and were bred at the University of Michigan. Five mice per group were used for all in vivo experiments.

IN VIVO TUMOR MODELING

Subcutaneous tumors were established by injecting 1 \times 10⁶ MLO-Y4 cells suspended in 1 \times Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS; Gibco) into the right hind-flank of the mouse. Tumors were measured twice weekly using calipers, and tumor volume was calculated using the formula $V = (S^2 \cdot L)/2$, where L is the longest dimension measured and S is the perpendicular measurement.

Orthotopic tumors were established as previously described [Sottnik et al., 2010]. The proximal tibia was implanted with 1 \times 10⁶ MLO-Y4 cells while mice were under isoflurane anesthesia. Weekly radiographs were obtained using a Faxitron MX-20 (Wheeling, IL) at 4 \times magnification. Orthotopic tumor growth was assessed using a modified protocol previously described [Yin et al., 1999]. Briefly, radiographs were scanned at 600 dpi using a UMAX Powerlook 1000 and Magic Scan V4.71 software (Techville, Inc, Dallas, TX). It was determined that 600 dpi is equivalent to 55,800 pixels/cm². Using Photoshop CS3 extended (Adobe Systems Inc, USA) a region of interest was created encompassing the radio-opaque area of the tibia between the growth plates. The number of pixels within this area was recorded. Pixel area (PA) was converted to geometric area using the following formula: $A = (PA \div 55,800) \div 4$; where 55,800 = pixels/cm² and 4 is the radiograph magnification.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY

Following euthanasia, primary tumor, lung, liver, and spleen were isolated from all animals, formalin fixed, and paraffin embedded. Organs were sectioned on three separate and distinct planes before undergoing hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. Each organ section was then reviewed by a board-certified pathologist (R.M.) for the presence of metastases.

Primary tumors from subcutaneous and orthotopically challenged mice were stained for H&E, dentin matrix phosphoprotein 1 (DMP1; Abcam, Cambridge, MA; 1:100), osteocalcin (OC; Millipore, Billerica, MA; 1:500), vimentin (Bioss, Woburn, MA; 1:200), and pan-cytokeratin (Bioss; 1:200). Antibody staining was accomplished using an IntelliPATH FLX (Biocare Medical; Concord, CA) automatic staining system. Reveal decloaker (Biocare Medical) was used for antibody retrieval followed by rodent block M (Biocare Medical) to block non-specific binding. Primary antibodies were applied at dilutions described above. Secondary anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to horse radish peroxidase (HRP) was utilized and followed by staining with DAB followed by hematoxylin counterstaining (Biocare Medical). Images were captured by an Olympus BX41 microscope with matching software.

REAL-TIME qPCR METHODS

For each cell line, near-confluent cells were washed with 1 \times PBS, RNA extracted with Trizol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and purified using an RNeasy Mini-Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) according to manufacturer instructions. RNA concentrations were measured using an ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (ThermoScientific, Wilmington, DE). To maximize PCR sensitivity, 5 μ g of prepared RNA from each cell line was reverse transcribed using the SuperScript III

Reverse Transcriptase Kit (Invitrogen). Quantitative real time PCR was performed in triplicate using SYBR Green qPCR MasterMix (Qiagen) in a 10 μ L reaction volume on a Roche LightCycler 480 (Roche, Indianapolis, IN). Primers were purchased from SABiosciences (Qiagen) or designed using NCBI RefSeq mRNA sequences and NCBI Primer-BLAST software [Ye et al., 2012]. All primers utilized, forward/reverse sequences, and amplicon length can be found in Supplementary Tables I (Mouse), II (Human), and III (Dog). Measurements from triplicate C_t values were averaged. Mean C_t values of >30 cycles were considered negative (–), 25–30 (+), 20–24.99 (++), and <20 (+++). Beta-actin, GAPDH, and β 2-microglobulin were used as controls to ensure reaction activity. All samples were positive (+++) for control gene expression.

WESTERN BLOT

Cells were grown to near confluence before whole cell lysis using a Triton X-100 based lysis buffer [1% Triton X-100, 20 mM Tris-HCl, 137 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)]. Protein quantification was performed using a CBA kit (Thermo-Scientific, Rockford, IL) with a SpectraMax M5 plate reader (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA). Equal amounts of protein were loaded on a 4–12% Bis-Tris gel (Invitrogen, Eugene, OR) and electrophoresed in 1 \times MES/SDS running buffer (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Bands were transferred to a PVDF membrane (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA) and blocked using 5% instant milk (Biorad) or 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA; Celliance, Kankakee, IL) in tris-buffered saline with Tween 20 (TBST; 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, and 0.05% Tween 20). Primary antibodies used were: rabbit polyclonal anti-SV40 T-Antigen (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX), mouse monoclonal anti-p53 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA), syrian hamster monoclonal anti-podoplanin (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), rabbit polyclonal anti-DMP-1 (Abcam), and rabbit monoclonal anti-HSP90 (Cell Signaling). Primary antibodies were diluted 1:1000 and incubated overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Donkey anti-rabbit (Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA), donkey anti-mouse (Jackson ImmunoResearch), and goat anti-syrian hamster (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) secondary antibodies conjugated to HRP were used for detection. Detection was accomplished using ECL reagent (Thermo-Scientific, Rockford, IL) and developed using radiographic film (Research Products International Corp., Mt. Prospect, IL).

ONCOMINE STUDY

The ONCOMINE repository (www.oncomine.com) is a repository of cDNA microarrays. Searching ONCOMINE for the term “osteosarcoma,” we identified 15 studies. Of the 15 studies identified, two did not differentiate OSA specifically from sarcoma, 9 were composed primarily of cell lines, and 1 only had a single OSA patient; thus these studies were excluded from further analysis and the remaining three were analyzed [Baird et al., 2005; Henderson et al., 2005; Kobayashi et al., 2010]. The Kobayashi Sarcoma dataset was determined to have the greatest number of patient samples ($n = 27$) for analysis and differentiated OSA into subtypes [Kobayashi et al., 2010]. Baird ($n = 5$; [Baird et al., 2005]) and Henderson ($n = 11$; [Henderson et al., 2005]) data sets did not differentiate OSA subtypes but were

also analyzed. ONCOMINE was queried for genes associated with OCy and OSA. Statistical analyses were performed using ONCOMINE algorithms to adjust for multiple comparisons as previously described [Rhodes et al., 2004; Sottnik et al., 2013].

STATISTICS

Statistical analysis was performed using Prism 5 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA). Doubling time for in vivo tumor growth was determined by nonlinear regression of an exponential growth curve for tumor growth. ONCOMINE data were analyzed as previously described utilizing ONCOMINES algorithms [Rhodes et al., 2004; Sottnik et al., 2013]. Supplemental analyses of the Kobayashi dataset were performed using a two-tailed t -test comparing osteoblastic OSA to all other OSA subtypes. For all analyses, P -values of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

ONCOMINE cDNA MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

The OCy specific gene DMP1 has been previously reported to be expressed by OSA, suggesting that OCy may contribute to the development of OSA [Kashima et al., 2013]. DMP1 expression is characteristic of OCy [Bonewald, 2011]. Accordingly, the ONCOMINE microarray depository was queried for previous studies with sufficient data encompassing OSA patients. The Kobayashi sarcoma dataset had the greatest number of patients for analysis ($n = 27$) and was investigated for significant expression differences in OCy markers [Kobayashi et al., 2010]. DMP1 was expressed in 0/6 non-osteoblastic OSA tumor samples, whereas 10/21 osteoblastic OSA had DMP1 overexpression (Fig. 1; $P < 0.001$). Osteoblastic OSA is the most common subtype of OSA, composing approximately 60% of all cases [Mutsaers et al., 2013]. DMP1 was found to have a gene rank of 17, signifying that there were only 16 other genes with more significant P -values in the dataset (Fig. 1A; Supplemental Figure 1). Significant overexpression of the OCy-associated genes matrix extracellular phosphoglycoprotein (MEPE), involved in integrin association; and phosphate-regulating neutral endopeptidase homolog x-linked (PHEX), involved in mineralization, were also observed (Fig. 1; Supplemental Figure 1). Interestingly, alkaline phosphatase (ALPL), which has been a controversial prognostic factor in OSA biology [Bielack et al., 2009; Schmidt et al., 2013], was not significantly associated with osteoblastic OSA in this dataset. When the dataset was analyzed for gene expression differences in the above noted genes based on age, sex, primary tumor location, metastasis at the time of diagnosis, or response to chemotherapy, there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) associated with expression of OCy marker expression (data not shown).

We subsequently screened the Baird ($n = 5$; [Baird et al., 2005]) and Henderson ($n = 11$; [Henderson et al., 2005]) datasets for expression of OCy markers in OSA patients (Supplemental Figure 1). The Henderson dataset showed that DMP1 was significantly ($P = 0.014$) increased in OSA patients. Even though the Baird dataset only had five OSA patients present, DMP1 was increased, though not significantly ($P = 0.054$). The Henderson

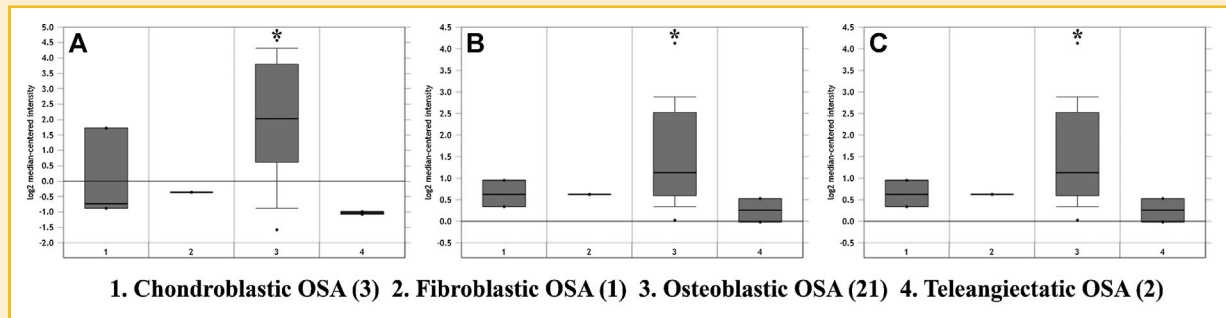


Fig. 1. Human patients with osteoblastic OSA have increased expression of osteocyte-specific genes. The ONCOMINE database was searched for the term "osteosarcoma." The Kobayashi sarcoma dataset was identified as having sufficient information for further analysis. OSA subtypes were analyzed for comparison of the OCy specific markers: (A) dentin matrix protein-1 (DMP1), (B) matrix extracellular phosphoglycoprotein (MEPE), and (C) phosphate-regulating neutral endopeptidase homolog x-linked (PHEX). (Heatmap of data present in Supplemental figure 1). Results are reported as log2 median-centered intensity as reported by ONCOMINE. * $P < 0.05$.

dataset showed a significant increased expression of MEPE ($P = 0.005$) in OSA patients, but not PHEX. MEPE and PHEX were not present in the Baird dataset and thus could not be analyzed. OSA subtypes were not defined in either the Baird or Henderson datasets. Together, these data provide evidence of DMP1 overexpression in clinical OSA.

EXPRESSION OF OSTEOCYTE MARKERS IN OSA CELL LINES

We next sought to determine if established OSA cell lines express markers known to be associated with OCy. RNA was isolated from murine, human, and canine OSA cell lines. cDNA was prepared and qPCR performed for OCy-specific markers and other proteins important in OSA biology (Supplemental Tables I–III). β -actin, GAPDH, and β_2 -microglobulin were used as controls to ensure reaction activity. As a control for OCy, we utilized the well-characterized murine OCy cell line MLO-Y4. DMP1 and podoplanin (Pdpn or e11/gp38) have been used to characterize OCy previously [Franz-Odenaal et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2006; Bonewald, 2011; Woo et al., 2011; Kashima et al., 2013]. Murine OSA cell lines showed low expression of the OCy marker Dmp1 (Table I). Pdpn (e11/gp38) is the earliest expressed gene in OCys and high expression was observed in all cell lines [Zhang et al., 2006]. The OCy related gene PheX had robust expression in all cell lines; however, Mepe was not observed in any of the cell lines. All cell lines expressed osteocalcin (Bglap) to various degrees yet K12 and K7M2 did not express Alpl. Osteocalcin expression has been shown to be associated with late osteoblast and early OCy differentiation [Lee et al., 2007]. Sclerostin (Sost) and receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand (RANKL) are the primary mediators by which OCy mediate bone lysis [Bonewald, 2011]. RANKL activity is opposed by osteoprotegerin (OPG), a soluble inhibitor and decoy receptor for RANKL. MLO-Y4 is a known low expresser of Sost [Yu et al., 2011] even though mature OCy express Sost regularly [Wijenayaka et al., 2011]. Low expression of Sost by MLO-Y4 has been attributed to the early differentiated state of MLO-Y4 [Bonewald, 2011]. Sost was not expressed in MLO-Y4, as previously described, or DLM8. However, Sost was expressed in K12 and its more metastatic variant K7M2. Conversely, RANKL was expressed to a greater degree by the Sost negative cell MLO-Y4

and DLM8, with lower expression in K12 and K7M2 cell lines. Bone sialoprotein (integrin binding sialoprotein; Ibsp) is a component of mineralized tissues and indicative of the differentiation of mature osteoblasts into OCy. DLM8 had the greatest expression of Ibsp while no other cell expressed Ibsp. Together, these data show the complex expression profile of OSA and the expression of various OCy markers by established murine OSA cell lines.

We investigated the expression of OCy markers in the human OSA cell lines Saos2, MG63, and SJSA1 (Table II). Saos2 has been previously described as more representative of osteoblastic OSA than MG63 and SJSA1, which are described as more fibroblastic, by ATCC (the American Type Culture Collection) and independent investigators [Pautke et al., 2004; Mohseny et al., 2011]. Saos2 was the only cell line to express DMP1. Since Saos2 is the only human cell line with an osteoblastic phenotype, these data are similar to the observations from the ONCOMINE study. Saos2 expressed both MEPE and PHEX, similar to the results obtained from the murine OSA cell lines. However, MG63 and SJSA1 only expressed one of

TABLE I. Expression of Osteocyte Markers from Murine OSA Cell Lines

	MLO-Y4	DLM8	K12	K7M2
<i>alpl</i>	++	+	—	—
<i>bglap</i>	++	+++	+	++
<i>ibsp</i>	—	++	—	—
<i>dmp1</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>fgf23</i>	—	+	+	+
<i>mepe</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>opg</i>	+	++	++	++
<i>pdpn</i>	+++	++	+++	+++
<i>pheX</i>	++	+	+	++
<i>sost</i>	—	—	+	+
<i>tnfsf11</i>	+++	+	—	—
β -actin	+++	+++	+++	+++
<i>gapdh</i>	+++	+++	+++	+++

RNA was isolated from murine OSA cell lines, reverse transcribed, and assayed using qPCR. OSA marker expression was scored based on mean qPCR C_t values as follows: $->30$; +, 25–30; ++, 20–25; +++, <20 .

TABLE II. Expression of Osteocyte Markers from Human OSA Cell Lines

	MG63	Saos2	SJSA1
<i>ALPL</i>	+	++	++
<i>BGLAP</i>	—	+	—
<i>IBSP</i>	+	—	+
<i>DMP1</i>	—	+	—
<i>FGF23</i>	—	—	—
<i>MEPE</i>	—	+	—
<i>OPG</i>	+++	++	+
<i>PDPN</i>	++	—	++
<i>PHEX</i>	+	+	—
<i>SOST</i>	—	—	—
<i>TNFSF11</i>	—	+	—
β -ACTIN	+++	+++	+++
<i>GAPDH</i>	+++	+++	+++

RNA was isolated from human OSA cell lines, reverse transcribed, and assayed using qPCR. OSA marker expression was scored based on mean qPCR C_t values as follows: $->30$; +, 25–30; ++, 20–25; +++, <20 .

these markers each. PDPN was expressed by MG63 and SJSA1. Moderate expression of ALPL was present across all cell lines, but only low expression of BGLAP was observed in Saos2. IBSP was expressed in MG63 and SJSA1 but not in Saos2. The expression of ALPL, BGLAP, and IBSP paint a complex picture concerning the derivation and OSA subtype as previously described [Pautke et al., 2004]. We observed that only Saos2 expressed RANKL, with none of the cell lines expressing SOST, differing from the mouse cell lines where cells predominantly expressed one or the other. Interestingly, OPG was highly expressed in MG63 and to a lesser degree in Saos2 and SJSA1.

Dogs have a relatively high incidence of OSA compared to humans, and in many ways are uniquely suited for the study of OSA due to high incidence of disease and similar pathology [Fan, 2010; Schmidt et al., 2013]. Screening of numerous canine OSA cell lines show similar trends to those observed in the murine and human OSA cell lines; expression of *Dmp1*, *Pdpn*, and *Bglap* with mixed expression of *Alpl* (Table III). Expression of *Fgf23*, *PheX*, and *RANKL* was relatively low across the cell lines queried. Taken together, these results suggest that OCy are an additional cell type for the origination of OSA across species.

PROTEIN EXPRESSION OF OSTEOCYTE MARKERS

To confirm that the qPCR results for the OCy-specific markers reflected actual protein production, whole cell lysates were created from near confluent murine OSA cell lines. Since MLO-Y4 was created by expressing SV40-transduced large T antigen under a rat osteocalcin promoter, we investigated SV40 large T-antigen expression and observed that only MLO-Y4 expresses SV40 large T Antigen (Fig. 2) as previously described [Kato et al., 1997]. MLO-Y4 had an overexpression of p53, likely due to SV40 expression and transformation. However, p53 is a known driver of OSA, and all murine cell lines were found to express p53 (Fig. 2) [Berman et al., 2008].

Next we sought to validate the expression of OCy markers by protein expression as we previously demonstrated by RNA expression. Indeed, all cell lines expressed PDPN to varying degrees confirming the qPCR results (Fig. 2). DMP1 was expressed in all cell lines investigated, though with greater variability than observed by qPCR (Fig. 2). Protein expression of DMP1 and PDPN is characteristic of OCy. HSP90 was used as a loading control. These data show that murine OSA cell lines express markers characteristic of the OCy phenotype.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TUMOROGENICITY OF MLO-Y4 CELLS

Transduction of cells with SV-40 large T antigen has been used to create multiple models of various tumor types, including OSA, breast, and prostate cancer, [Atkin et al., 2009; Pipas, 2009]. Thus we determined if large T antigen conferred an OSA phenotype on MLO-Y4 cells. Initially, to determine if MLO-Y4 cells are tumorigenic, 1×10^6 cells were implanted subcutaneously (SQ) in SCID mice. MLO-Y4 cells produced SQ tumors with a doubling time of 3.2 days ($r^2 = 0.523$; Fig. 3A). We subsequently injected mice intratibially (IT) with the MLO-Y4 cells to recapitulate the orthotopic environment of OSA. Orthotopic tumors developed and induced radiographically-defined mixed osteoblastic/osteolytic lesions similar to that observed in OSA patients (Fig. 3B). Tumor burden was semi-quantified by measuring the radiographic area of the tumor from weekly radiographs as previously described for intra-osseous tumors [Yin et al., 1999]. Orthotopic tumors were observed to have a doubling time of 36.3 days ($r^2 = 0.605$; Fig. 3C). Mice were euthanized 6 weeks after challenge due to primary tumor size. Gross metastases were not observed.

TABLE III. Expression of Osteocyte Markers from Canine OSA Cell Lines

	Abrams	D17	Gracie	HMP0S	HOS	Moresco	OOS	OSCA40	POS	Vogel
<i>Alpl</i>	—	—	—	++	—	—	—	—	++	—
<i>Bglap</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Dmp1</i>	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+
<i>Fgf23</i>	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
<i>Pdpn</i>	+	+	++	+	++	++	—	++	+	++
<i>PheX</i>	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—
<i>Tnfsf11</i>	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	+
β -actin	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
β 2-microglobulin	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

RNA was isolated from canine OSA cell lines, reverse transcribed, and assayed using qPCR. OSA marker expression was scored based on mean qPCR C_t values as follows: $->30$; +, 25–30; ++, 20–25; +++, <20 .

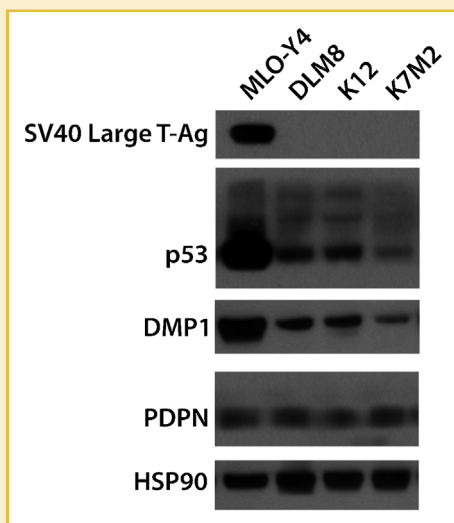


Fig. 2. Protein expression of osteocyte specific genes from murine OSA cell lines. Whole cell lysates from murine OSA cell lines and MLO-Y4 OCys were examined by Western blot. Since MLO-Y4 is SV40 large T-antigen transduced, we probed for SV40 large T antigen and p53. To determine the expression of OCy-specific markers, DMP1 and PDPN were examined. HSP90 was used as a loading control.

HISTOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF MLO-Y4 TUMORS

To examine the histologic features of the resulting MLO-Y4 tumors, SQ and orthotopic tumors were formalin fixed and paraffin embedded. Similar findings for SQ and orthotopic tumors were observed. Multiple organs from mice with orthotopic tumors were evaluated by conventional H&E histology to investigate metastatic tumor development; however no metastases were observed in the lung, liver, or spleen. H&E stained sections from primary tumors demonstrated a predominantly high grade spindle cell malignant neoplasm with cells demonstrating coarse chromatin and increased mitotic activity. However, no obvious osteoid production was identified in these tumors.

To further histologically characterize the tumor tissue of origin, immunohistochemistry for vimentin and pan-cytokeratin was performed. Vimentin is a marker of mesenchymal cells; whereas, pan-cytokeratin is attributed to epithelial-derived cells. Vimentin expression has previously been associated with OSA [Barger et al., 2005]. In this study, normal bone marrow and osteoblasts were found to positively express vimentin. Tumors resulting from MLO-Y4 injection were found to have strong cytoplasmic vimentin expression suggestive of their mesenchymal differentiation (Fig. 4). However, pan-cytokeratin expression in tumor was negative (data not shown). These observations identify that MLO-Y4 tumors have a mesenchymal phenotype consistent with what is expected for OSA.

To characterize the bone cell of origin for the MLO-Y4 tumors immunohistochemistry for osteocalcin and DMP1 was performed. Osteocalcin staining was observed in cells of the osteoblast lineage of normal bone (Fig. 4). Even though osteocalcin has been observed to be highly expressed in MLO-Y4 cells in culture [Qin et al., 2007],

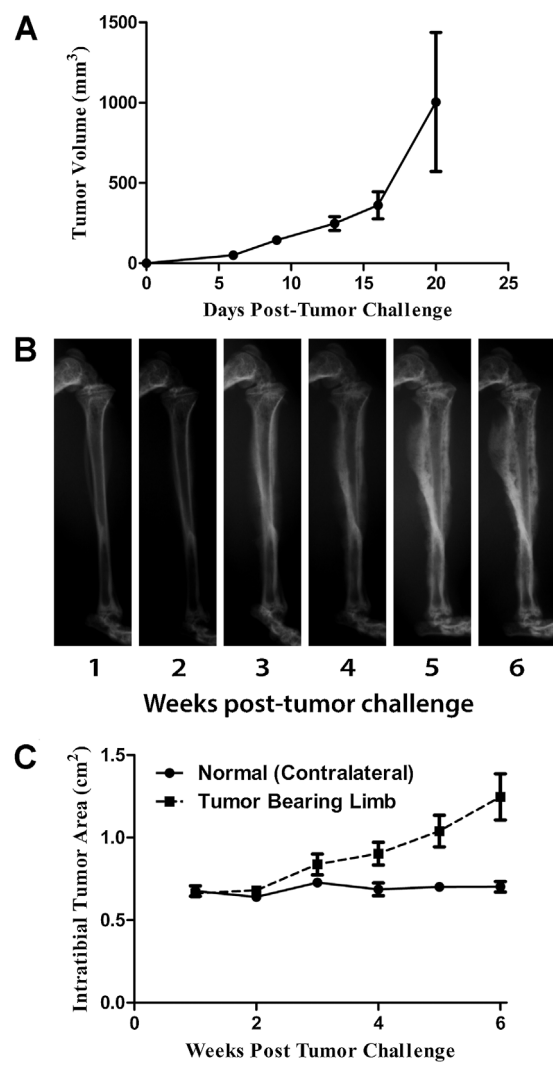


Fig. 3. MLO-Y4 are tumorigenic in SCID mice. MLO-Y4 were injected subcutaneously (SQ) and orthotopically (intratibial; IT). A) Caliper measurements of SQ tumors were used to determine tumor volume as measured twice weekly. B) Weekly radiographs of IT tumors of a representative mouse are shown. C) Measurement of cross-sectional tumor area measured from radiographs of IT tumors.

we observed only moderate staining in tumor sections (Fig. 4). DMP1 was found to characteristically stain matrix surrounding OCys localized to the lacunar canalicular system of normal bone as previously described (Fig. 4) [Kashima et al., 2013]. DMP1 was found to be strongly expressed in the cytosol of tumor cells. DMP1 is known to be secreted and act as a positive factor in mineralization [Qin et al., 2007]. Thus, these data demonstrate that MLO-Y4 tumors express (1) a mesenchymal phenotype (2) a late osteoblast/early OCy marker (osteocalcin), and (3) the OCy-specific marker DMP1. Taken together, these data indicate that OCy can serve as an OSA progenitor.

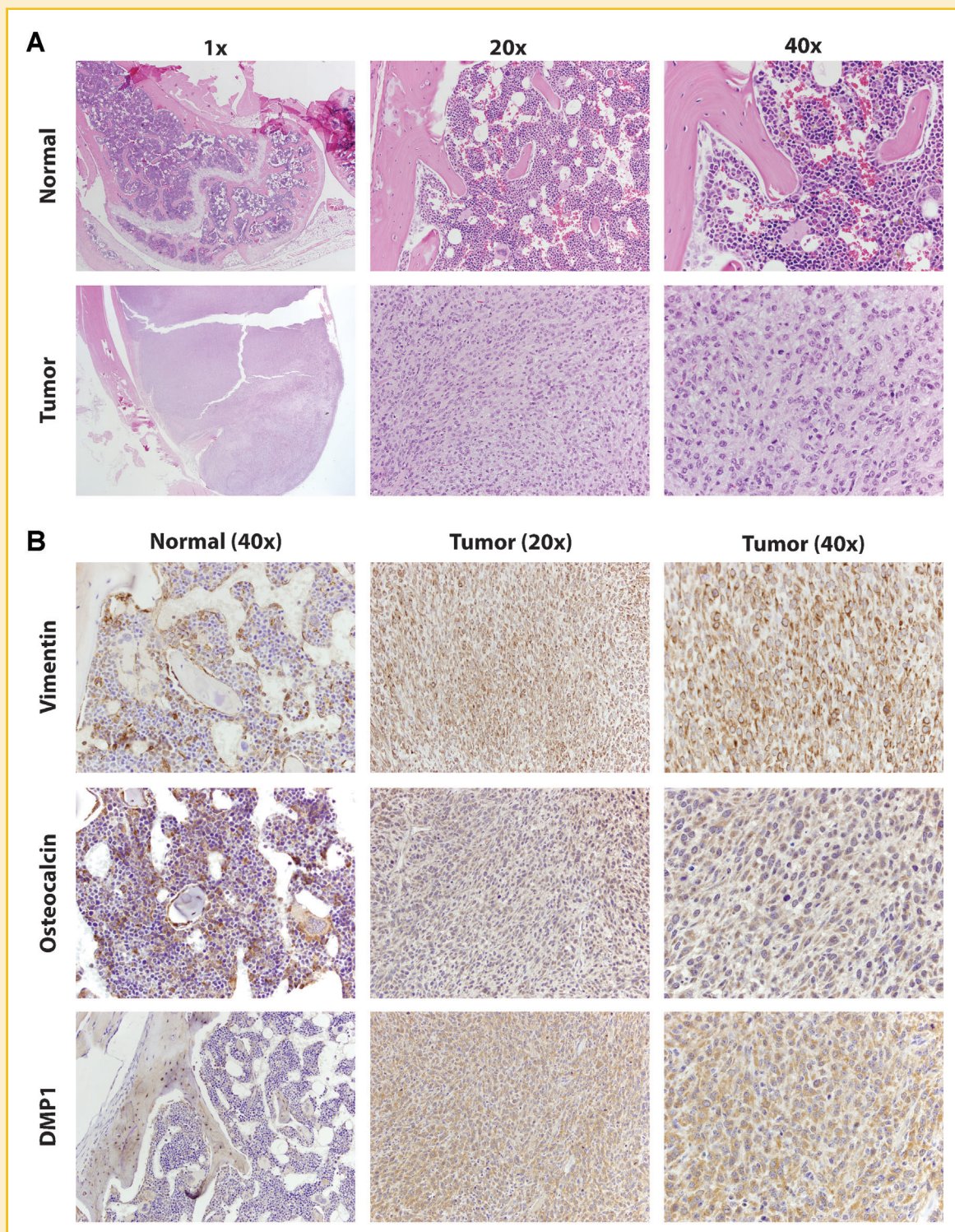


Fig. 4. Immunohistochemistry of osteocyte specific markers in MLO-Y4 tumors. Mice were injected with 1×10^6 MLO-Y4 cells orthotopically, in the tibia. After 6 weeks, mice were euthanized and tumor was formalin fixed and paraffin embedded. Immunohistochemical analysis of MLO-Y4 tumors and contralateral normal limbs was performed. A) Tumor was histologically assessed by H&E staining. B) Further characterization of the tumor was achieved by staining for vimentin (mesenchymal phenotype), osteocalcin (late osteoblast/early OCy), and DMP1 (OCy origin).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we provide both expression and functional evidence that OCys can serve as a cell of origin of OSA. Additionally we have shown that a transformed OCy cell line, MLO-Y4, is tumorigenic in mice. The transition from osteoblast to OCy is a complex process with ill-defined endpoints [Woo et al., 2011]. For example, the expression of ALP and OC are common to both cell types, with ALP declining during the transition and OC increasing. It is during this time that markers characteristic of osteocytes, such as DMP1, PDPN, and MEPE begin to be expressed. Expression of PDPN and DMP1 have been described as the earliest markers associated with OCy [Franz-Odenaal et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2006; Bonewald, 2011; Woo et al., 2011; Kashima et al., 2013]. OCy further differentiate leading to expression of markers such as RANKL, FGF23, and SOST [Franz-Odenaal et al., 2006; Bonewald, 2011]. The OCy cell line MLO-Y4 expresses DMP1, PDPN, Phex, and RANKL, consistent with previous reports describing these cells as OCy [Franz-Odenaal et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2006; Bonewald, 2011; Woo et al., 2011; Kashima et al., 2013]. Many established OSA cell lines investigated also express these markers. Data presented herein support OCy as a progenitor cell of OSA in addition to osteoblasts.

It is likely that transformation of MLO-Y4 occurred due to the introduction of SV40 large T-antigen during development of the cell line. SV40 large T antigen can transform cells by inactivating p53 and retinoblastoma (pRb); both molecules are critical in promoting apoptosis [Lane and Crawford, 1979; Levine and Oren, 2009]. SV40-based transformation has not only been used as a mechanism to promote murine models of OSA [Knowles et al., 1990; Marton et al., 2000; Jones, 2011], but SV40 DNA has also been observed in human patients with OSA [Lednický et al., 1997]. Mutations and inactivations of p53 and pRb are known drivers of OSA [Berman et al., 2008; Walkley et al., 2008]. This does not diminish the usefulness of MLO-Y4 as a tool for the study of OCy biology, but does provide an additional caveat for its use. It is not uncommon for tumor cell lines to provide the basis for understanding physiologic processes. For example, the human OSA cell line Saos2 is widely utilized for the study osteoblast biology with MG63 to a lesser degree [Czekanska et al., 2012].

A majority of patients diagnosed with OSA have metastases at the time of diagnosis, with the majority being lung metastases. We investigated if MLO-Y4 is capable of producing spontaneous metastases from an orthotopic location. However, no metastases were observed in the lung, liver, or spleen of these mice. Even though metastases significantly increase the usefulness of a model, many OSA cell lines have required selection of metastatic variants to increase metastatic ability of weakly metastatic cell lines [Asai et al., 1998; Barroga et al., 1999; Khanna et al., 2000; Kimura et al., 2002; Su et al., 2009]. Furthermore, it is possible in the murine model, that the primary tumor grows rapidly, not allowing time for metastases to manifest as the mouse must be euthanized due to the large primary tumor. It may also be possible to develop metastatic variants of MLO-Y4 by selecting lung metastases after intravenous challenge similarly to the murine OSA cell lines DLM8 and K7M2 [Asai et al., 1998; Khanna et al., 2000]. We observed expression of PDPN, an early OCy marker, in a majority of the OSA cell lines

studied confirming previous reports that PDPN is aberrantly expressed in OSA [Kunita et al., 2011]. PDPN is known to also play a role in platelet aggregation and has been proposed as a plausible target to inhibit OSA metastases [Kunita et al., 2011].

To investigate if the OCy markers DMP1, MEPE, and PHEX were associated with metastasis, we performed a post-hoc analysis of the Kobayashi sarcoma dataset from ONCOMINE [Kobayashi et al., 2010]. No significant association was present. Even though the Kobayashi dataset was the largest OSA dataset present, it is still relatively small with only 27 patients analyzed. A lack of statistical power may have led to the non-significant result. It is also plausible that the OCy factors DMP1, MEPE, and PHEX are not prognostic or associated with the development of metastases. Expression of these proteins by OSA tumors and cell lines suggests OCy as an ancestral cell to the resulting tumor. Investigation of human cell lines also described osteoblastic OSA (Saos2) as expressing DMP1; whereas, those described as fibroblastic OSA (MG63 and SJSA1) did not express DMP1. Results obtained from the Baird and Henderson datasets provide further evidence of DMP1 overexpression in OSA [Baird et al., 2005; Henderson et al., 2005]. These data correlate with the patient data suggesting DMP1 is expressed predominantly by osteoblastic OSA and are important in describing the etiology of OSA. DMP1, MEPE, and PHEX belong to the SIBLING (small integrin-binding ligand N-linked glycoproteins) family of proteins. The SIBLING family members osteopontin (OP) and IBSP have previously associated with a metastatic phenotype [Bellahcene et al., 2008]. Association of SIBLING family members in epithelial derived tumors and osteotropic metastatic disease has also been observed [Bellahcene et al., 2008]. Therefore, further investigation is necessary to determine if DMP1, MEPE, and PHEX play a role in OSA metastasis or may be of use as prognostic factors.

OSA typically forms mixed osteoblastic/osteolytic lesions. We observed these changes on radiographs but did not observe osteoid production in subcutaneous or orthotopic tumors. It is unclear why these differences persist, but it is plausible that these are primarily lytic lesions masked by the normal bone architecture. OCys do not secrete components of extracellular matrix, but do secrete molecules to mineralize ECM. It is possible that OCy are capable of mineralizing ECM, but other cells must be present to produce the more immature bone matrix. There is little evidence, most of it contradictory, concerning the ability of OCys to create or resorb bone on their own [Wysolmerski, 2013]. OCys are unique bone cells whose primary role is the sensation of physical forces in the bone microenvironment and conversion of those signals into biochemical signals. OCys coordinate osteoblastic and osteolytic responses. Expression of OPG, RANKL, and SOST are the primary mediators used to activate osteoblasts or osteoclasts, respectively. We observed mixed expression of RANKL, OPG, and SOST from OSA cell lines, but observed cells expressing either RANKL or SOST. All murine OSA cell lines expressed OPG. Therefore, the potential for antagonistic responses from OCy are plausible dependent on the microenvironment. Nevertheless, it is plausible that the mixed lesions characteristic of OSA are due to the underlying OCy nature of the cells driving these tumors. OCys provide a mechanism by which local alterations in the microenvironment lead to osteoblastic or osteolytic regions. Since OCy coordinate osteoblastic/osteolytic responses physiologically, it

is plausible that a tumor composed of, or derived from, OCy would be capable of employing both arms of bone maintenance resulting in characteristically mixed lesions.

The observations made herein incite new questions concerning the etiology of OSA. The development of tumor from what are believed to be terminally differentiated cells is important as these cells should not be proliferative. Further investigation concerning the importance of OCy specific factors to OSA progression and metastasis must also be investigated. Recently, Kashima et al. published data showing that DMP1 is specifically expressed by OSA [Kashima et al., 2013]. Their immunohistochemical investigation of a large sample size of primary bone tumors supports our conclusion that osteoblastic OSA specifically expresses DMP1 and that OCy may serve as a progenitor cell for OSA. These observations suggest that OCy may act as a cell of origin for OSA in addition to osteoblast. Analysis of the Kobayashi dataset depicted 10 of 21 osteoblastic OSA patients expressing DMP1 [Kobayashi et al., 2010]. Targeted inactivation of p53 and pRb has previously been shown to promote OSA [Berman et al., 2008; Walkley et al., 2008]. Therefore, it is plausible that OCy are a novel cell of origin for OSA in addition to osteoblasts. Further investigation is necessary to determine how the cell of origin alters metastasis and potentially long-term survival.

The observation that OSA develops from OCy may provide novel methods for clinical intervention. By better understanding OCy, and how they react to their environment, we may be able to develop novel methods of inhibiting OSA growth and metastasis. OCy biology has not been as elucidated in the same detail as osteoblasts and osteoclasts even though OCy comprise a much larger percentage of bone. Ongoing studies to explore the functional relationship of OCy with other cells in the bone microenvironment may lead to novel pathways and targets for OSA. Understanding that OCys may give rise to OSA is of importance for understanding the underlying tumor biology of OSA, and discovering new methodologies than can be exploited to inhibit this aggressive bone disease.

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